THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1831. NO. 32.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL.

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair: PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET.

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street.

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge. O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞ The Gazette, Cincinnati Advertiser, Louisville Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

European & American Agency:

More particularly with Great Britian and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a TWELFTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh in November, 1831.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. Also, three lots in the town of Albion, in the State of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa. for sale low.

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 17, 1830.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Agt.

Sept. 25—tf No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 13 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS: also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING,
Blue and White } TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' } BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,
Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON
MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

A. H. HOGE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square,)

HAS just received a supply of Brass Fenders; Britannia Tea Ware, in setts and single pieces; Plated Table and Tea Spoons; Brass and Polished Steel Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Plated Castors; a handsome assortment of Tea Trays, &c. which he offers cheap. Nov. 9—2mo.

DIRECTORY.

JEAN BARBEAU respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he intends to publish a Directory, in the month of April next, which shall contain the names, residence, and occupation, of all the male inhabitants over fifteen years of age in the city proper: also the householders in Allegheny town, Birmingham, and Northern Liberties; the whole alphabetically arranged, with a MAP—and a view of the city as seen from the Coal Hill.

Manufacturers, Merchants, and Professional men, wishing to advertise, shall have their cards neatly executed by LITHOGRAPHY: as arrangements are made with Messrs. Molineux & Bonnet for that purpose.

The population and institutions of the city shall also be inserted; and no endeavors shall be spared, to make the publication both useful and satisfactory.

Subscription lists will be placed at the principal public establishments in the city; and it is hoped that the work will meet with such encouragement as shall warrant its being undertaken.—Subscription price seventy-five cents per copy.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1830.—1m

TILT-HAMMER'D SHOVELS & SPADES.

BARTRAM'S Tilt-Hammered Shovels and Spades, of a superior quality, and warranted equal to the eastern manufacture. Also, Axes of the same manufacture, for sale by H. MACHANE, 76 Front street. Dec. 17—3w.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, open *a Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*

TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and Johnston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

A FARMER WANTED.—A man with a family, capable of assisting, will be preferred.—None need apply without being well recommended. Apply to the editor of the Gazette.

December 24.—1m.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

CITY ACCOUNTS.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE elected by the Select and Common Councils to settle the Accounts of the City Officers, REPORT:—That they have carefully examined the Treasurer's accounts, which they have compared with the warrants from the Mayor, and have examined the Mayor's warrant book with his vouchers.—They have also examined the Collector's duplicate and his account with the Treasurer, and they herewith submit an abstract of the Treasurer's accounts, marked No. 1, exhibiting a balance in the treasury of 3,417 dollars; No. 2, showing an abstract of the debts and credits of the city; and No. 3, reports from the city officers: all of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr. }
ABISHAI WAY, } *Committee.*
JOHN GRAHAM, }

NO. 1.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Jr. Treasurer, in Account with the City of Pittsburgh.

DEBTOR.

To balance in the Treasury on 28th December, 1829,		$ 1,160 06	
To Cash paid by Thomas Dickson, Collector of City Taxes, for 1830, in full, viz: amount per duplicate,	15,058 20		
Taxes collected by him not assessed, omitted,	286 00	15,425 15	
Balance overpaid by him,	80 95		
Deduct taxes in old paving,	367 95		
Ditto, lost taxes,	416 09	1,246 01	—14,179 14
" commissions for collecting,	461 97		
To Cash paid by Robert Moore, collector of water rents,		5,090 96	
Ditto, Cash paid by Florence Cotter, wharf master,		1,439 07	
Ditto, Cash of Mayor Lowrie, in full, viz: for fines and forfeitures,		53 93	
Ditto, Cash for Licenses for public exhibitions,		315 00	
Ditto, Cash, for carts, drays, and carriages,		333 81	—702 74
Ditto, Cash received for city loans, as authorised by ordinance of 25th Jan. 1830,		5000 00	
Ditto, by ordinance of 31st May, 1830,		5000 00	
Ditto, by ordinance of 6th September, 1830,		5000 00	—15,000 00
To cash of John Anderson, late collector for account of duplicate of 1829,			833 64
To Cash received of sundry persons for rents of inside stalls of market,		860 00	
To Cash of the clerk of the market for outside moveable stalls,		418 37	—1,278 37
To Cash for rent of hay scales,			35 00
" for rent of weigh house,			150 00
" rec'd. for premiums on city loan,			300 00
To Cash of M. M. Murray, late Mayor, " of Commissioners of Allegheny county, for paving in the Diamond.			224 53
To Cash, for rent of small houses adjoining the court house,			100 00
To Cash of T. B. Dallas, City Solicitor, for account of debt due by the sureties of Samuel Mann,			67 00
To Cash of J. Fulton, fees as City Gauger, in full,			100 00
To Cash of John Carson, Street Commissioner,			349 70
To Cash of sundry persons for dog tax,			3 00
To Cash of Board Measurers' fees: of George Neeland,	23 16		25 00
N. Carlisle,	38 25		
Jno. Philips,	8 65	——	70 06
To error in crediting interest on loan last year,			4 00
To Cash obtained on temporary loans at the Bank of Pittsburgh,		2,500 00	
		$43,612 27	
To balance in the treasury,		$3,417 00	

CREDITOR.

By warrants paid for account of the following appropriations, viz:—		
No. 1, salaries of city officers,		$3109 83
No. 2, cleaning streets account 1829, 581 35		
Ditto do. do. 1830, 1656 97	—2,238 32	
No. 5, stationary and fuel,		41 81
No. 6, repairing cartways and landings,		1501 19
No. 7, wharves on the Monongahela,		49 37
" 8, paving streets,		3,790 57
" 9, int'st on loans for 1829, 520 61		
" do. do. 1830, 5272 00	—5,792 61	
No. 10, City Bills destroyed, 775 25		
int'st on City Bills, 121 03	—896 28	
No. 11, water works, paid, outstanding warrants and balances from 1829, 7250 05		
Ditto do. for 1830, 8152 08	—15,402 13	
No. 12, contingent expenses.		
Balances from 1829, 1414 66		
For account of 1830, 3420 33	—4,834 99	
By Cash paid, temporary loans obtained at the Bank of Pittsburgh,		2,500 00
By interest on temporary loans,		29 17
Balance,		3417 00
		$43,612 27

NO. 2.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH—DEBTOR.

To balance due subscribers to market house in the Diamond,		$115 00
To balance due sundry persons for old paving, extinguishable yearly by their taxes,		1,395 45
To City Bills in circulation,		1,177 11
To certificates of City Loan, viz:— authorised by ordinance of 6th February, 1826, due 1st July, 1831,	20000	
Ordinance of 29th October, 1827, due 1st July, 1835,	20000	
Ordinance of 30th June, 1828, due 1st July, 1835,	15000	
Ordinance of 3d Dec. 1828, due 1st July, 1835,	15000	
Ordinance of 23d February, 1829, due 1st July, 1835,	10000	
Ordinance of 27th July, 1829, due 1st July, 1835,	10000	
Ordinance of 25th Jan. 1830, due 1st July, 1836,	5000	
Ordinance of 31st May, 1830, due 1st July, 1840,	5000	
Ordinance of 6th Sept. 1830, due 1st July, 1840,	5000	—105000 00
To warrant of Mayor, unpaid, No. 493,		6 00
To Thomas Dickson, collector of city taxes, overpaid by him to Treasurer,		80 95
To balances settled and due from water works,	31 19	
Ditto do. do.	33 33	—64 52
To interest on City Loan, unclaimed,		564 50
		$108,403 53
To balance,		$91,516 57

CITY OF PITTSBURGH—CREDITOR.

By balance due from Joseph Barclay and his sureties, as collector of city taxes. Judgment against Joseph Barclay and Walter Forward, Esq. dated 19th Dec. 1828, for,	$1475 14		
Interest from 19th Dec'r. 1828, to April 1, 1829,	24 58		
	$1499 72		
Deduct am't paid N. B. Craig,	459 76		
	$1039 96		
Int. from Apl. 1 to Sep. 1829,	26 00		
	$1065 96		
Deduct am't paid N. B. Craig,	75 00		
	$ 990 86		
Interest to 1st January, 1831,	79 20	1070 16	
Ag'st Joseph Barclay, C. Magee, and Samuel Pettigrew,	$131 66		
Int'st on same from July 1825, to January, 1831,	43 49	175 15	—1,245 31
By balance due from J. Barclay as City Gauger for 1829,		370 34	
Interest on do. to Jan. 1, 1831, 1 year,		22 21	——392 56
By bal. of a judgment against Sam'l. Mann and his sureties, as collector, viz: Sam'l Mann, James Arthurs, and Wm. Lecky, dated Feb. 27th, 1826, for	781 38		
Mann, Arthurs, and Wm. Blair, same date,	470 77		
	$1252 15		
Interest to 21st of April, 1828,	161 72		
	$1413 87		
1828, April 21, rec'd on account, viz: of W. Blair's adm'rs. $113,61 cts. of James Arthurs, $197,83: of H. Davis, $132,87—	$444 31	—969 56	
Int'st to 11 May, 1830,		126 03	
		$1095 59	
Paid Treasurer, by T. B. Dallas, 11 May, 1830,		100 00	
		995 59	
Int'st to 1st January, 1831,		38 16	—1,033 75
By balance due from John Anderson, collector of city taxes, for 1829, in suit,		2401 95	
1830, January 18, paid Treasurer,	$433 30		
Jan. 27, do. do.	300 00		
March 5, do. do.	51 00		
" 22, do. do.	49 34	833 64	
		1568 31	
Interest to 1st January 1831,		86 25	
			—1,654 66
By balance in hands Wm. Graham, Treasurer,			3,417 00
By bal. of water rent, not collected.			488 79
By seven shares stock in Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike road company,			350 00
By balance due from J. Gallagher, overpaid him by water committee,			50 00
By real estate, viz: lots on Grant's hill, for reservoir,	$3800		
Lots on Cecil's alley and Allegheny river, for engine and pump,	1435		
Ditto, do. for hay scales,	3000		
		——	8,235 00
Balance,			91,516 57
			$108,403 53

NO. 3.

REPORT OF CITY OFFICERS FOR 1830.

THE MAYOR Reports, for the year ending 25th December, 1830.

Fines and forfeitures,	$53 93	
Licenses for theatres and shows,	315 00	
do. for carts, drays and carriages,	333 81	—702 74
Fees as Mayor,		92 00

ELIJAH TROVILLO, at the Weigh-House at the Market, Reports, fees received by him for the year ending 22d December, 1830, 385 94

JAMES FULTON, City Gauger, Reports, from 14th January to 25th Dec. 1830, inclusive, that he gauged—of Whiskey 9,737 barrels; Oil 517; Molasses 895; Wine 44; Brandy 135; Honey 26; Tar 18; Bounce 41; Stock 71—Total 11,484 barrels. Amount of fees received by him, 699 41

JOHN HERN, Weigh-Master at the Hay Scales, Reports, from 24th Dec. 1829, to 24th Dec. 1830, 1075 tons of Hay weighed by him. Fees 268 75

JAMES M'CRACKEN, Salt Inspector, Reports, for the year up to 21st Dec. 1830, 6,730 barrels of Salt inspected by him. Fees 87 60

Board Measurers' Report, viz.

GEORGE NEELANS Reports, to 21st Dec. 1830, 1,544,650 feet of Boards and Scantling measured by him within the city. Fees 154 46

400,000 feet measured out of the city.

NATHAN CARLISLE Reports, to 22d Dec. 1830, 2,550,507 feet of Boards and Scantling measured by him within the city. Fees 255 05

JOHN PHILLIPS Reports, to 23d Dec. 1830, 576,704 feet of Boards and Scantling measured by him within the city. Fees 57 68

GEORGE G. WRIGHT Reports, to 23d Dec. 1830, 10,083 feet Mahogany measured by him. Fees 1 00

DANIEL TROTTER Reports, to 27th Dec. 1830, 116,051 feet of Boards measured by him. Fees 26 13

FLORENCE COTTER, Wharf-Master, Reports, for the year ending 21st Dec. 1830, the amount of tonnage that paid wharfage at the port of Pittsburgh in the last year at 29,550 tons; freights imported, 14,410 tons; ditto exported, 18,200 tons. Total amount of wharfage received by him during the year, 1838 34

In Common Council, December 27, 1830, read, adopted, and ordered to be entered at large on the minutes and published.

E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk.

In Select Council, read, and concurred in, December 27, 1830.

SAM'L. H. SCOTT, Clerk.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

Poetry.

Extract from the Address of the Carriers of the Pittsburgh Gazette, January 1, 1831.

The President's inclined to joke
About his friend from Roanoke,
Who, being broken down, and nervous,
By laboring in the public service!!
Must to St. Petersburgh be sent
Our country to *misrepresent*:
But when he reach'd the Russian shore,
He seemed to be just "half seas o'er;"
Poor Juba mourn'd for Massa's senses:
He damned his house-rent and expenses,
Took lodgings at the "Jolly Sailor,"
And scared a miserable tailor.
But when he went first to the *levee*,
His body seemed to get too heavy;
He bent his knee, his spindle shank
Gave way before the blaze of rank.
He would have kissed great madam's foot,
But she retreated from the brute,
And thought that some outlandish ape
Had from its royal cage escaped.
The maids of honor almost swoon'd
To be so near a wild baboon;
The pages for a footman rang
To drive away the "vile outang."
The minister extraordinary
Thinks Russian winters rather airy.
And being pelted, de'il the bit will he
Go any where to *drink* but Italy,
Much less remain and risk his corpus
To catch the Indian *cholera morbus*.

As poets say, there's been some *guessage*
About the daddy of the Message:
But many people fancy rather
The child has more than one fond father.
The world agrees that Jackson wrote
The celebrated Dinsmore note,
But all, without one hesitation,
Acquit him of this "deep damnation."
The Attorney General, I would say,
Wrote all that part about his pay,
Since doubtless he would take the trouble
To recommend to make it double.
One paragraph was surely made
In London, by the Board of Trade,
Wherein the General is ambitious
To make the Tariff more "judicious."
Insidiously he recommends
To take it up by "odds and ends."
And then it won't be Jackson's fault
If it escapes the fate of salt.
It brings to mind an ancient fable,
Which may be somewhat applicable:
There came one day a drove of cocks
To cross the ferry of a fox:
Reynard agreed to take them over,
But told the cockadoodle drover,
"His boat was old, 'twas almost done,
"He'd take them over one by one."
The cock who was a sort of Yankee,
Replied, "You're kind, sir Fox, I thank ye."

ALLEGHENY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

REPORT

Of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Temperance Society; presented at the annual meeting, held January 1st, 1831.

In presenting their Annual Report, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Temperance Society deem it their privilege, as it is their duty, gratefully to acknowledge the great goodness of God in giving success to their efforts. They cannot, indeed, record the reformation of a nation's habits; they cannot tell that "the plague is stayed from the people." This would be a success for which our poor efforts are inadequate. But in the limited sphere of our influence, we have not been without the reward of exertion. We may, however, cast our eyes over our country, and mark the triumphant progress of our cause. Rapid beyond example, and successful beyond anticipation, has been the march of the temperance reformation.—As men, well might we wonder at this victory over the vices and passions of our kind; but as christians, we recognize a divine influence accompanying these exertions. May we not believe that "the Lord hath repented him of the evil" that has come upon us, and said unto the destroying angel—"It is enough; stay now thy hand."

Immediately on entering upon the duties of their appointment, your board directed their attention to the various means by which intemperance has been promoted and encouraged in our city. The facts elicited in the course of their inquiries were embodied in an address read before a public meeting in the Court House. And these facts and our appeal were not without their weight. At that meeting, 27 names were added to our subscription list.—Some of these facts it will not be inappropriate at this time to repeat.

Tavern Licenses.—During the year 1829, there were issued for the city of Pittsburgh, 129 tavern licenses; and 162 for the remaining part of the county of Allegheny, making a total of 291 taverns for a population of 59,000; being in the ratio of 1 to every 172 inhabitants; or at the rate of one tippling house for every 30 of the taxable inhabitants, estimating them at one fifth of the entire population. The actual ratio in the city, however, is as one for every 29 of the taxable inhabitants; thus diminishing that for the remaining part of the county.

The licenses issued for the current year, are for the city, 116; and for remaining part of the county, 185; being a total of 301, an actual increase over the number of the last year of 10 licenses. It will be remarked, however, that there has been a diminution of 13 in this city.

Your board would remark on this subject, that to them it cannot be in the least doubtful, that licenses have heretofore been granted in too hasty and indiscriminate a manner. No better evidence of this can be given, than that there have for years existed in our city, tippling houses, licensed as taverns, having no other accommodation than a bar for the whiskey seller, and a bench for loungers. Viewing this evil as one calling loudly for redress, they prepared

A Memorial to the Mayor's Court.—This memorial called the attention of the court to the number of licenses issued in 1829, and commented on the evils resulting from their unnecessary multiplicity. It was circulated through the city, and signed by 1,116 of our citizens, and laid before the court at its February term. Your board cannot but express their gratification at the readiness with which all classes of our citizens signed this memorial; but 3 or 4 instances of refusal having occurred, and those with the characteristic explanatory remark—"I shall be cutting my own throat if I sign that."

Presentment of the Grand Jury.—Believing that official testimony on the same subject would be influential, not only with the court, but with our citizens generally, the board laid a summary of their investigations before the Grand Jury of the Mayor's Court. With this statement before them, they drew up a presentment to the court, of the number of tavern licenses, as unnecessarily large and tending to promote intemperance, with its usual concomitants, crime and wretchedness.

Taxes caused by intemperance.—Assuming as the basis of these calculations, the admitted fact, that three fourths of the crime and pauperism in our county are attributable to intemperance, the following statements and estimates were embodied in the address before referred to.—Out of 59 convicts in the Western Penitentiary, on the 1st July, 1830, from 24 counties assigned to it, 30 were from the county of Allegheny. The expenses to the county in the prosecution and annual support of these 30 convicts, as estimated by one of the inspectors to the Penitentiary, are about $4,000
being one fifth part of the entire county expense.
Amount paid into the State Treasury for 291 licenses, $2,906
Total of poor tax for city and county for 1829, $6,600

From these items we gather the sum total of $12,000 expended by the citizens of this county in, the year 1829, for the conviction and support of the inmates of our Penitentiary and Poor-houses—the former frequenters of dram shops and licensed tippling houses. We do not here notice the various expenditure of private charity to the drunkard and his victims. Nor do we speak of the thousands thrown away in the indulgence of his diseased and vicious appetite.

Publications.—Your board are sensible that their exertions in this respect have not been commensurate with the wants of the community, nor with the good which the circulation of suitable publications would produce. They have been desirous that no occasion should exist for the charge against this society, so common, yet gratuitous and unfounded, that is wantonly urged against every association of the day, of a benevolent or philanthropic character—that of *fingering* the money of the public. They have, however, as directed by the society at its last annual meeting, procured the publication of the sermon preached on that occasion by the Rev. J. F. Halsey. And it is with pleasure the board state that a large proportion of the edition, which consisted of 2,000 copies, has been disposed of, principally by orders from the country.

They are sensible that one of the great duties of a Board of Managers of a Temperance Society, is the dissemination of information relative to its objects and character. Believing these objects to be connected with the well being and happiness of society, they cannot but feel grateful to those editors of newspapers in our city, who have opened their columns to our publications and proceedings. Influential as is the press in our country, a duty devolves upon its conductors of a high and imposing character; from this duty, however, virtue will not shrink. Vice finds its unblushing supporters; and if these be not met with the energy of truth and the independence of virtue, what misery and crime will not be unfolded on the page of our history.

Western Convention.—With the view of combining with other friends of the same good cause, your board readily responded to a suggestion first made by the Washington County Society, for a Convention of Delegates from the different Societies in the Western District of the state, to be holden in this city, in September. Delegates were appointed on behalf of the board, who met with the Convention at the time specified. The proceedings of this body have been published; and the address issued by them we trust has not been without good result. A resolution was adopted by them, recommending a

General State Convention at Harrisburgh on the first Tuesday of February next. The Committee to whom was referred the duty of notifying the different county societies, have not yet so notified this board. Should they do so at the present time, or should they recommend a postponement of the Convention to some future day, when opportunity shall have been had for more extended correspondence, this board will with readiness co-operate in either measure, and appoint delegates to meet with the Convention.

On reviewing the history of their doings the past year, your board cannot but feel encouraged. They have seen an accession to the members of the society. They have witnessed the attention of the community directed to the principles of their association. They have heard the drunkard curse, and seen the moderate drinker pause; aye, and they have marked the tear of gratitude tremble in the eye of the heart-broken wife and mother.

We should here close our Report, did we not deem it a duty once more to put forth the claims of our society to the countenance and personal support of every friend of his country and of man.

Our principle of association, then, is this:—There are social, as well as personal moral duties. The benefits man derives from society, require from him a return. This return is, whatever may tend to meliorate the condition of those around him, secure to them their respective rights, and produce the greatest sum of happiness. In proportion as these duties are generally well performed, is a community happy and prosperous in itself, and influential in its intercourse with other nations.

Assuming as a now well ascertained fact, that a majority of both the physical and moral evils existing in our country are attributable to intemperance, we arrive at the vital question, What duties does this impose upon us, in our social relations? The reply will undoubtedly be, It is an individual duty to discourage it. Our inquiry then is, How can we most effectually aid in the suppression of this vice?

The principle of union amongst mankind is one of the characteristics of our nature. We therefore find that men are always influenced in their actions by the opinions of those around them; that they are disposed to sympathise in each other's griefs, and partake in one another's joys; and to associate in the pursuit of objects of general concernment. The existence of this principle has not been unnoticed by those who would wield the power of nations. Sometimes it has been perverted to the attainment of unjustifiable ends; at others, used for the accomplishment of noble and philanthropic purposes. But whenever called into exercise, it has not been without results correspondent with the universality of its existence. The glory of its application to one of the most debasing vices of our nature has been reserved for the United States. The associated endeavors of sober men are now accomplishing what the praise-worthy toils of individual philanthropists had never effected. When the pioneers in the temperance reformation first made known the character of their association, they were laughed at by some, ridiculed by others, and by all counted visionary. But their perseverance obtained gradual accessions to their numbers.—Each man who pledged himself to their rules, brought his influence in society into their ranks.—Now their recruits are an army. Opposition, indeed, still exists; this, however, we must expect, whilst man remains the creature of appetites and passions. Objections, too, are still urged by some, and that conscientiously, against the system of pledges which distinguishes our society. Is it not a sufficient answer to these objections to say, the obligations to which we bind ourselves are in strict accordance with our duties to our Maker, and are but a *part* of the requirement of the divine law? Are we not commanded to "mortify the flesh with the lusts thereof?" To "do good unto all men as we have opportunity?" And is it not in conformity with the resolution of the apostle, "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend?"

This plan of suppressing intemperance has been found both feasible and effective. Feasible, as the numbers now pledged to temperance in the United States, fall little, if any, short of 20,000. Effective, inasmuch as the moral character of some parts of our country, in relation to the vice of intemperance, has assumed an almost entirely new aspect.

With this exposition of our principles, and knowledge of their efficiency, we should feel ourselves lacking in the performance of a duty, did we not, in conclusion, call on each of our fellow citizens, to "come over and help us."

The influence of every individual in society is here felt. Like the weight of a grain of sand in a nicely poised balance, his character, how humble soever his station, and unassuming his pretensions, will assist in the preponderance of the scale. Who therefore, would withhold his aid from a cause so worthy of support, so noble in its purposes, and yet so entirely dependent for success, on concentrated and united effort?

All which is respectfully submitted; on behalf of the Board of Managers.

R. N. HAVENS,
A. H. HOGE,
HUGH M'CLELLAND.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1831: *Committee.*

The Boston Palladium states, that the manufacture of Palm Leaf Hats has become, in Massachusetts, a business of considerable importance, and gives employment to many persons. A friend calculates that a million of these will be made for the next season. Formerly they were imported from Cuba, and sold, we believe, for about $2 each. Now, the raw material is imported, and the hats made here, which sell for $3 or $4 per dozen. Formerly we had the trifling business of selling a few—now we have the whole business of making and selling.

War.—The London Sun of the 29th Nov. observes "The rumors of war and preparations for war are quite fabulous. They are merely got up for stock jobbing purposes."

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Affairs of Belgium.—The Morning Chronicle of December 1st, contains two letters from its correspondent at Brussels, dated the 25th and 26th of November. The writer is strong in the belief that the injudicious proceedings of the Belgic Congress will inevitably bring down upon the country the wrath of the Holly Alliance. The fatal step, the writer believes, was the decree excluding the House of Nassau from the Throne of Belgium *forever*. We make the following extract from the letter of the 25th, which, although of a date no later than we received yesterday, discloses facts which show very clearly that the Belgic Congress has acted precipitately and madly.

"The Government (Provisional) has received several hints from M. Bresson, that the government of Louis Philip would wish the exclusion of the House of Nassau to be postponed, but it took no notice of them. However, within two hours of the period at which the Congress was to vote for the exclusion, a special Charge d'Affaires arrived at this place from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, charged, as it is said, to counsel the Provisional Government not to reject the House of Nassau *en perpetuite!* The individual in question is M. Lanesdorff. The communication surprised the Diplomatic Administration of the Provisional Government, and M. Van de Weyer said he could merely communicate this to Congress. But how to do this was difficult. To put an end to the difficulty, the President declared that the Congress should resolve itself into a Select Committee, and the public were excluded for two hours.—I have heard that it was resolved with unanimity to pay no attention whatever to the communication, but to pass to the Order of the Day. What gave rise to this tardy communication on the part of France? I will tell you all I know. I have just seen a letter from ——— at Paris, to ———, which says that Count D'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador in that capital, waited on Louis Philip, and represented to him that Austria and Russia, in concert with Prussia and the Germanic Diet, would interfere to replace on the throne of Belgium, the House of Nassau, in case its *decheance en perpetuite* should be pronounced by the Congress."

The same intelligent writer argues the question as to the propriety of the course pursued by the Belgic Congress, but our limits forbid the insertion of his letter. We quote the following:—

"Was this measure expedient? Not if the Belgians have not made up their minds rather to be cut off from the earth as a people, and to reduce Belgium to one arid desert, rather than submit to the yoke of Holland and the Nassaus. But if they have resolved to prepare for and endure this rather than submit, then their determination is not inexpedient. To determine its expediency, we must look into futurity; and this we cannot do. If Russia, Austria, and Prussia shall invade Belgium, and France shall not assist her, she will be conquered, or rather destroyed, for women and children will fight against the invaders. Should this be so, and France should remain neutral, the decision will be ruinous, but still not inexpedient, for who will say that it is not better to die than to be ruled as slaves? But should France not remain neutral, the decision of the Congress will neither be ruinous or inexpedient. Belgium will then neither be conquered or enslaved, yet Belgium will then become a part of France.

In another paragraph the writer says, with an assurance founded upon something stronger than rumor: "*We know for certainty that the decision of the Congress against the House of Nassau, will be opposed by the Holy Alliance. Our Congress voted its exclusion, fully aware beforehand of this fact. It was informed by Russia, and warned by France.*"

In conclusion the writer says:—"The Dutch have broken the armistice. Prussian troops are on the march to Holland. Shall we have war in December or March? I will hope neither at the one nor the other period, but my hopes are not very assuring. The government expects war."

THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR.

We have just read the latest letter of the celebrated correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, O. P. Q. It is full of interest, and we only regret the impossibility of publishing it entire. The first half of it is devoted to the consideration of the change of Ministry in England. In the second the able and intelligent writer considers the question—"*Will there be war in Europe?*" He does not fear France, because he believes England and France will be allies, and they united, can contend against the world in arms. He next emphatically asks—"*What then do I fear?*—The answer is too important to be omitted, in any event:

I fear that tens of thousands of human beings may be slain; that villages and towns may be depopulated; that "the drum's discordant sound" may again be heard in Belgium, in Spain, in Italy, in Prussia, and in France; that widows will mourn over their husbands, and mothers mourn over their sons—that the fiercer passions of our nature will be again roused into action, and that we shall rejoice at the "glorious news" of the slaughter of a Prussian or a Russian army. Yes, I fear that the consequence of war will be the suspension of the march of civilization—will stop the progress of the schoolmaster—will arrest the happiness of the human race at least for a season—will encourage the bigoted and intolerant, the Jesuits and the Priests of Europe, and will make "the orgies of the congregation" less mournful and sad: I fear that trade will be injured, commerce ruined, the arts neglected, manufactures and science, literature and law, religion and morals, considerably affected, and I fear lest young and regenerate France should again be induced to think of conquest, and to extend her thoughts and wishes to other lands, after she shall have first repelled the invader from her own. Have I not then a right to say, as one who wishes well to France, well to this old Europe, and well to human nature, that I fear much, very much fear and tremble when I think there will be war in Europe.

But do I believe that this war is probable? I am obliged to do so. Fact after fact occurs, and courier after courier from every country in Europe, arrives with such rapidity, bringing additional facts and additional news all leading to war, that I am compelled against my will to declare—yes, war is probable. Take my facts. Take the news which we have received from the various countries of Europe within the last forty-eight hours, and tell me how I can think otherwise.

From Russia we have official intelligence of the raising of troops—of the non-recognition of our Louis Philip, King of the French—of the determination of the Emperor to maintain the cursed Holy Alliance system of 1815—of the marching of troops to the environs of Germany—and of the Protest of the St. Petersburgh Court against the exclusion of the House of Nassau from Belgium, and against the revolutionary spirit!!! in the west of Europe.

From Prussia we have official intelligence of nearly one hundred thousand troops being ready to march into Belgium at an instant's notice—we have the fact of the marriage of two members of the families of the Kings of Holland and Prussia, which bind them together to oppose the late Revolution in Belgium—we have next the official news of the concord existing between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburgh, as to the course which should be adopted, in case the House of Nassau should be excluded.

From Belgium we have official intelligence of the exclusion for ever of the House of Nassau from all power in Belgium!! adopted by a majority in Congress of seven to one! But we have more than this! We have official intelligence that this decision was come to, notwithstanding before its decision a diplomatic communication was made to the Congress on the part of Russia, which stated, that in case the House of Nassau should be excluded from the throne of Belgium, the peace of Europe would be disturbed. When this communication was made, were the brave Belgians intimidated and disconcerted? Oh no! On the contrary, they proceeded at once to the Order of the Day—paid no attention to the diplomatic communication, which was intended to intimidate them—and finally resolved that the House of Nassau was for ever excluded from the throne!!

From Holland we have intelligence which is too confirmatory of our fears of war. Prussian troops are entering Holland. Maestricht is reinforced by Dutch soldiers. Venloo is said to be retaken; Antwerp is not to be abandoned; the armistice is in fact broken, and king William remains obstinate and decided. Luxembourg is now to be occupied with an army of the Germanic confederation; and the King of Holland treats the Belgian revolution as an insurrection, and the Belgians as rebels. He is encouraged in this view by Russia, Prussia, Austria and Spain, who have all common interests to protect, and common views to guide them.

From Austria we have intelligence of the levy of fifty thousand men in Hungary—of the dissatisfaction of the Court of Vienna with the present order of things in France—of the occupation of the south of Europe by 150,000 Austrian troops—and of the resolution of the Emperor and Prince Metternich not to recognise the Belgian revolution.

Of Naples, Sardinia, and Spain I will say nothing! They will follow their leaders! If then we are to have war, it will begin about the question of Belgium. France will not allow Belgium to be attacked, and Prussia will resent the interference of France. Russia will not admit the exclusion of the Nassaus, and the Belgians have rejected them.

What then do I fear? That war is, alas! inevitable. Try to avert it: assist in preventing it. But if it must come, then let Great Britain and France act together, and the contest against them, in the final result, will be as ludicrous as that of Don Quixote and the windmills. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. O. P. Q.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The latest advices from the French capital, are the evening papers, together with private letters, written on the evening of Monday, Nov. 29th.—They were received by express by the London Times, at half past 3 o'clock, on the morning of December 1st, and immediately issued in a second edition. It will be perceived by this intelligence, and also by all the London morning papers of the 1st, that the reported declaration of war, was premature, as we suggested last evening. The general aspect of the news, however, is decidedly warlike.

Extraordinary Levy of Troops.—In addition to the 148,000 men called out by the recent ordinances, and who are to march on the 1st and the 15th of December, the government has determined upon making an extraordinary levy of 80,000 men. The consent of the Chambers will be applied for on an early day, and an extraordinary credit asked for, to meet the expenses rendered necessary by the levy. These facts have been made known by the Ministers themselves.

Chamber of Deputies.—It was expected that some communication would be made to the Chamber by Ministers, but the Chamber adjourned, after having discussed matters of mere local interest. It was said in the House, that the Ministers had left early, in order to avoid replying to questions it had been proposed to put to them.

Chamber of Peers.—*Trial of the Ex-Ministers.*—The report of the Commission was presented and read in a secret sitting, but the only thing that has transpired is, that it agrees with the act of accusation with regard to the nature of the crime imputed to the Ex-Ministers, and recommends the House to proceed accordingly.

Paris, Nov. 29, 12 o'clock.

This will be a day of real business here. The report of the Commission appointed to examine into and conduct the process against the Ministers of Charles X., will be laid before the Chamber of Peers; and it is expected that a communication will be made voluntarily by, or extorted from, the Ministers of the King in the Chamber of Deputies, declaratory of the situation of France, with respect to foreign Powers—in a word, whether or not a war is probable.

The Paris National says—'A letter from the interior of Russia, dated November 10, confirms what has been already announced respecting the march of the Russian army towards the frontiers. The manner in which this letter is expressed leaves no doubt that the movement is the consequence of a preconcerted plan between the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and Berlin.

Extracts from the Paris Times of Nov. 29.

Every subject vanishes before the question of peace or war; even the trial of the Ex-Ministers, of which a report is to be made to-day to the Chamber of Peers, is forgotten. The presentation in a short time of the laws upon the election, upon the National Guard, on the municipalities, and on the budget of 1831, is expected with patience unknown a fortnight ago. In this indifference, with regard to matters of serious importance, there exists a serious warning, which is, that the question is now transported out of France.

We had achieved our revolution, Europe had engaged to respect it, and we were occupied in organizing our new institutions, when, of a sudden, events occurred, at a few leagues from our frontiers, which solicit our attention, our interference, and perhaps the efforts of our arms. It was in vain that M. Bignon uttered the language of wisdom and experience; his lessons were useless. He threw light upon the matter, but flame has been communicated to it. What has occurred for the two last days has spread an anxiety in which we do not as yet participate, but which the government alone can put an end to by an unreserved explanation of its views and of its hopes. To French minds uncertainty is the only real evil.—We have no doubt that the opportunity of explaining will be offered to Ministers, without delay, in the Chambers. It is necessary to be active in word as well as in deed; preparations for war can alone secure the maintenance of peace. The week which is now commencing must put an end to all uncertainty upon the principal questions, both of foreign and domestic policy. Our government can do all that it has the will to do, but it must be known what its intentions are. Let the government speak, and France will answer, and Europe will reflect.

MORE IMPORTANT STILL.

The Morning Herald of December 1st, states editorially, and without qualification, that "*The Emperor of Russia has already published a sort of manifesto, in which he states that, besides forcing upon the free people of Belgium a dynasty which they detest, he is also concerned for the honor and authority of the French government, and would save it from measures which the impetuosity of the French people must oblige it to adopt.*"

"We stated yesterday the formation of camps upon the Rhine, and at the foot of the Pyrenees; it is now added that orders have been given to provision the fortresses throughout France, for all governors to repair to their commands, and all officers peremptorily to join their standards; and if we interpret rightly a paragraph in one of the papers, for the fortification of the heights of Paris, so as to make that capital a citadel for liberty in the last extremity."

The following is the letter of the Emperor of Russia to the King of France:—

"I have received from the hands of General Athalin the statement of which he was the bearer, of the events forever to be deplored, which placed your Majesty in a cruel alternative. Your Majesty adopted the only resolution which appeared calculated to preserve France from great calamities; I shall say nothing of the motives which guided you on that occasion; but I offer up my ardent prayers to Divine Providence to bless the designs of your Majesty, and your efforts for the well-being of the French people.

"In concert with my allies, I receive with satisfaction the desire expressed by your Majesty to maintain the relations of peace and friendship with all European States. As long as those relations shall be founded on existing treaties, and on the firm determination to maintain the rights and obligations solemnly recognised by them, as well as the territorial possessions, Europe will see in you a guarantee of the peace which is so necessary even for the repose of France. Invited, conjointly with my allies, to continue with France, under her new Government, those conservative relations, I shall zealously, on my part, employ all the cares which they require, and I shall unceasingly manifest the sentiments of sincerity which it gives me pleasure to express towards your Majesty, in return for those which your Majesty has expressed towards me. I beg your Majesty to receive, &c."

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, cc. lb.	7
pearl,	5	sad irons	6 cts
se. salts	3½ a 3⅝	Lead, in pigs	3½
black salts	3 a 3½	bars	4
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16	white, in kegs	$2½
Augers, qr.	6 a 7½	dry, lb.	12
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes.	6
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6½	Leather, sole,	23 a 25
Butter, keg,	6a7½	upper, doz.	$27a30
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50	calf skins,	15 a 24
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75	Lard,	4½ a 5
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4	Logwood,	2½ a 3
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5	Molasses,	35 a 37½
Beer,	3	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½
Coals, bush.	3½		8d 5½
Candles, lb.	8½		6d 6½
Copperas	3 a 3½		4d 7½
Cheese	5½	other	5 a 6½
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	70
frwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20
Coffee, g.in bgs.	13½ a14½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1
Cotton Wool	12½	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3½
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½a3¼
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11	No. 3,	2½a2¾
4-4 Checks	12 a 14	letter	$1 12½
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5.21	medium do.	$1 75
Flour, bbl.	85	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	31 a 32½	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5 a 5½
herring,	6 50a7 50	do. Kentucky	4 a 4½
shad,	12 50	Sugar, N O lb.	8½a9
mack'l	6½ a 9	country,	7
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45	lump,	16 a 17
barley	50	loaf,	17 a 19
rye	31a33½	Salt,	$2 25
corn	28a31½	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3½a4	Slifers—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00	Spades & shovels	$7½a11
Bottles, porter grce	9	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts
½ do.	14	leaf,	2½ a 3
¼ do.	87½cts	Tallow, rendered	7
pint	62½	rough	4½ a 5
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6	Tea, Y. H. lb.	20a$1 6
Hemp, lon	75 a 80	H. skin.	70 a 75
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15	imperial,	1,50a1,40
green	5	Wax, bees'	20
Indigo, Span lb.	2½a2¾	Wool,	35 a 60
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6
Iron b. Jun. t.	$100	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.
blooms, Jun.	$80	new	22a23
rolled	100	Vices, bright	14
sheet, cwt.	9½	black	9½ a 10
pig, ton	$28 a 30	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9 a 10

Remarks—" demand; § scarce; † plenty.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, by public outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 17th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Kelker, *et al.*, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Pine township, Allegheny county, containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, being lot No. 21 in Jones' district of Depreciation Lands; on which there are erected a dwelling house and barn. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jacob Kelker, *et al.*, at the suit of the Commonwealth, for use.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Wilson, of, in and to a certain lot of ground, marked on George Miltenberger's plan of lots No. 7, being part of lots marked in Col. Wood's plan of the city of Pittsburgh 469 and 470, bounded as follows: beginning on Smithfield street, at the distance of 120 feet southwardly from Seventh street, and running by Smithfield street, southwardly 20 feet, thence by lot No 8 eastwardly a parallel line with Seventh street, 110 feet to Miltenberger's alley, and thence by the said alley, northwardly twenty feet, thence westwardly a parallel line with Seventh street 110 feet to the place of beginning, with the privilege of said Miltenberger's alley, subject to the yearly ground rent of $30, on which is erected a two story brick house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Wilson, at the suit of James M'Murry.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Enoch, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate on the Allegheny river, in Indiana township, in Cunningham's district of Depreciation Lands, marked and numbered in the plan of the said district, Number One, containing two hundred and sixty-four acres, more or less; on which are erected two or three small buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Enoch, at the suit of Arthur Brown.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of William Robinson, Jr. of, in and to out lot No. 39 in the reserved tract opposite to Pittsburgh, in Ross township, Allegheny county, containing ten acres more or less, bounded by out lot No. 40, by Bank lane on the river Allegheny, by Sandusky lane, and the common ground. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Robinson, Jr. (one of the defendants in said execution,) at the suit of John Carly.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of William Robinson, Jr. of, in and to out lot No. 39 in the reserved tract opposite to Pittsburgh, in Ross township, Allegheny county, containing ten acres, more or less, bounded by out lot No. 40, by Bank lane on the river Allegheny, by Sandusky lane, and the common ground. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Robinson, Jr. (one of the defendants in said execution,) at the suit of Jeremiah Cunningham.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of John Fritchman of in and to the following described premises, that is to say: A certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on Turtle creek, near the mouth thereof, in the county of Allegheny, adjoining lands of the late George Wallace, David Shaw, and others; beginning at a post on Turtle creek, being the corner of John M'Cullough, and running thence S. 19 deg. E. 206 perches, to a walnut, thence by land of James Herron, S. 66 deg. W. 142 perches to a post, thence S. 5 deg. E. 106 perches to a sugar tree, thence S. 64 deg. W. 50 perches to a post, thence S. 16 deg. W. 40 perches to a black oak, thence by land of David Shaw 64 deg. W. 74 perches to a beech, thence N. 75 deg. W. 55 perches to a locust, and S. 63 deg. E. 16 perches to a black oak, thence by other land of John Perry, N. 42 deg. W. 142 perches to a white oak, thence N. 63 deg. E. 42 perches to an ash, thence N. 23 deg. E. 16 perches to a stump, thence N. 26 deg. W. 18 perches to white oak, thence N. 13 deg. W. 68 perches to Turtle creek, thence down the same N. 38 deg. W. 26 perches, and N. 80 deg. W. 40 perches, thence leaving the creek and by land of George Wallace, N. 3 deg. W. 188 perches to a line or a post, thence S. 55 deg. E. 40 perches to a hickory, thence S. 86 deg. E. 43 perches to a post, thence N. 2 deg. W. 18 perches to a post, thence S. 86 deg. 148 perches to a walnut in Turtle creek, thence up Turtle creek N. 30 deg. E. 97 perches, thence N 18 deg. E. 43 perches, thence N. 5 deg. E. 30 perches and N. 34 deg. E. 57 perches to the place of beginning; containing four hundred and eighty acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. This tract was conveyed by William Woods, Esq. High Sheriff of Allegheny county, on the 12th August, 1816, to James Ross, Esq. who bought the same in trust for David Fritchman. On 13th December, 1817, Mr. Ross conveyed to Irwin Wallace two hundred and eight acres, strict measure, of said tract, described as follows: "a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the county of Allegheny, in the State aforesaid, on both sides of Turtle creek, and near the mouth thereof, containing two hundred and eight acres, strict measure, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a stone, thence running N. 9 deg. E. 120 perches to the creek, thence up the creek N. 32 deg. E. 26 perches, N. 17 deg. E. 44 perches, and N. 8 degrees, W. 22 perches, thence across the creek, W. 60 perches to a post, thence down the creek, S. 11 deg. E. 20 perches, S. 18 deg. W. 55 perches, and S. 50 deg. W. 101 perches to a post, thence N. 86 deg. W. 139 perches to a post, thence S. 2 deg. E. 18 perches to a post, thence N. 86 deg. W. 45 perches to a post, thence N. 23 deg. E. 76 perches to a white oak, thence N. 68 deg. E. 6 perches to a white oak, thence N. 26 deg. W. 68 perches to a hickory, thence N. 55 deg. W. 30 perches to a linn tree, thence S. 3 deg. E. 174 perches to the creek, thence up the creek S. 80 deg. E. 40 perches to a post, thence S. 35 deg. E. 21 perches to a sycamore, thence S. 18 deg. E. 64 perches and 3-10 of a perch to a post by a black oak, thence N. 71 deg. E. 46 perches to a stone, thence S. 19 deg. E. 20 perches to a post, N. 78 deg. E. 30 perches to a sugar tree, thence S. 6 deg. E. 6 perches to a sugar tree, thence S. 71 deg. E. 6 perches to a white oak, thence N. 41½ deg. E. 10 perches to a locust, thence N. 72 deg. E. 24 perches to a dog wood, thence N. 87 deg. E. 54 perches to a white oak, thence N. 19 deg. E. 16 perches to a chesnut oak, thence N. 77¼ deg. E. 12 perches to a white oak, thence N. 16 deg. E. 17 perches to a hickory, thence N. 22 deg. 12 perches to the place of beginning. The levy made by me is on Fritchman's interest of the residue of the said tract, subject to the terms of the trust as declared by Mr. Ross.

ALSO, All the right, title, and interest of said John Fritchman of, in and to the following described tract of land, to wit: A certain tract of land, situate in Pine township, Allegheny county; bounded and described as follows: beginning on the bank of the Allegheny river at a chesnut oak, and running down the said river N. 74½ deg. W. 12 perches, and N. 83 deg. W. 44 perches to a post, thence by land of John Williams S. 33 deg. E. 62 perches to a post, and S. 43½ deg. W. 56 perches to a white oak, thence by land of Robert Gibson, S. 83½ deg. E. 52½ perches to a Spanish oak, thence N. 43½ deg. E. 118 perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty acres of land, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Fritchman, at the suit of James Horner, for use, &c.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Greenlee, of, in and to the undivided seventh part of a tract of land situate in Findley township, containing three hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which there are erected one two story log house, one cabin house and two barns, with about 120 acres cleared, and an orchard, adjoining lands of Michael Springer, Robert Newell's heirs, land of Robert Henderson, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Greenlee, at the suit of John Ferguson.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Stewart, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the Brownsville road, about five miles from Pittsburgh, containing about fifty acres adjoining lands of Jacob Flowers, Alexander M'Cleery, and the heirs of John Stewart, deceased, on which is erected a log house, with about forty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Stewart, at the suit of William Carroll.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of William Herdman, of, in and to a certain tract of land called "Farm Hall," situate in Findley township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of the Nobles' road and Chartiers creek, containing [illegible] acres, be the same more or less, and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared; on which there are erected a two story log dwelling house and kitchen with a good orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Herdman, at the suit of Isaac Craig, for use, &c.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Parchment, of, in and to a certain tract of land on Turtle creek, in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, ad

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7.

☞River 8½ feet above low water mark, and rising--Thirteen arrivals and ten departures of steam boats, since the 30th ult.

WHOLESOME REFORM.—The eastern mail arrived yesterday morning at fifteen minutes before nine o'clock. Two months ago, we were not accustomed to look for it until from four to six o'clock in the evening.

This early arrival of the mail enables us to lay before our readers intelligence from Europe of a later date than that brought by the Hibernia.—This intelligence is of a rather more pacific character than that which we had before received, although it does not entirely dissipate the probability of hostilities in Europe. It is now certain that Russia had not declared war at the time previous advices asserted.

The same mail also brings intelligence of the triumph of the Clay party in New Jersey.

OHIO.—Thomas Ewing, a decided and unequivocal friend of Henry Clay, has been elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States, for six years from the fourth of March next; and John C. Wright a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

GEORGIA AND THE SUPREME COURT.—A letter from Georgia states that an injunction from Chief Justice Marshall has been served upon the Governor, to stay the execution of Tassells, a Cherokee Indian, who had been convicted, in one of the courts of Georgia, of the murder of another Cherokee within the Cherokee territory.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—Our readers will perceive, by a letter from Washington to the editor of the United States Gazette, which we publish in another column, that there is a prevailing rumor in that city, that a decided schism has been created between these two high personages. If this rumor should prove well founded, which we think is highly probable, it will be another evidence of the extraordinary occurrences which sometimes take place in human affairs.—General Jackson's conduct to the South became the subject of a serious investigation in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe; some difference of opinion prevailed in that cabinet: J. Q. Adams defended the conduct of Jackson, and saved him from severe censure. General Jackson afterwards rose to the highest office in our country, by propagating calumnies, slanders, and falsehoods against Mr. Adams. Mr Calhoun labored to bring the General before a court martial, and this same Mr. Calhoun afterwards rose to the second office in our country, by *professing friendship* for the General, and clinging to his skirts.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIA PORTS.—In our last paper we mentioned that these ports were at length opened to our vessels, after the British had enjoyed the direct trade, exclusively, for almost three months. We had not then either time or space to state the terms upon which our produce is to be admitted into those islands. No doubt our readers, and the people generally, supposed, from the great clamor that was made about this very advantageous arrangement, that our flour and lumber were to be admitted into the British islands on terms as favorable as the same articles from any other country. The following extracts are from a table of duties upon certain articles of provisions, and of wood and lumber, imported into British possessions in America, from other British possessions and from the United States.

Southern Colonies.—Imported into the British possessions in South America, West Indies, or the Bermuda or Bahama Islands.

	Present duty.	*Proposed duty.*
Flour from Canada, N. Brunswick or Nova Scotia, by the barrel,	$0 22	duty free
From the United States,	1 11	$1 33⅓
Wheat from Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, per barrel,	22	duty free
From the United States,	22	25
Lumber—shingles more than 12 inches long, from Nova Scotia, Canada, or New Brunswick, per thousand,	duty free	duty free
Shingles as above from the U. States, per thousand,	3 99	4 66
Staves and headings, from Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. per thousand,	duty free	duty free
Ditto from the United States: Red oak, per thousand, / White oak, do.	3 32 / 2 66	5 00
Wood hoops, from Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.	duty free	duty free
From the United States, per thousand,	1 17	1 74

Our wheat and lumber are admitted into Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, free of duty, in order that they may be carried from thence to the West Indies in their *own* vessels—*our* vessels not being permitted to run from one British port to another. Wheat flour is admitted into Canada, &c. upon payment of a duty of $5,55 per barrel, or it may be warehoused for exportation for the southern British colonies free of duty. In this latter case, it must be exported in British vessels. All these regulations are well calculated to foster British shipping, but if they should be found insufficient, Mr. Horries, in submitting the proposed bill to parliament, expressly stated that "the schedule of duties for protecting the colonies *was entirely to our own power, and might be varied to suit the interests of this country.*"—So that if the duties on our produce are not heavy enough, they may be increased at the pleasure of the British Government.

New Jersey Election.—Extract of a letter from Trenton:—"The band of New Jersey has been seen in the election which has just terminated; and it is written in language which it needs no *Daniel* to decypher, that the Jackson administration has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. She has set the seal of righteous indignation upon Jackson policy and Jackson measures, and has, I trust, washed her hands and freed her skirts from all participation in them forever. We have beaten the Jackson congressional ticket by a majority of 1500. We have hitherto not named, in any of our conventions, our Presidential candidate, but simply called ourselves *Anti-Jackson*.—We shall now unfurl our banner for HENRY CLAY, and we doubt not it will float triumphantly over all the forces which Jackson intrigue, slander, and combination can raise against it."

The Nantucket Inquirer, by way of enforcing a very judicious recommendation which it has made, of the erection of a number of houses on the shores of the Island of Nantucket, to afford shelter to shipwrecked mariners, publishes a list of vessels wrecked on or near that Island since the year 1800, consisting of 12 ships, 14 brigs, 19 schooners, 20 sloops, and a boat. This recommendation of the Nantucket Inquirer appears to deserve the attention of the Government.

POSTSCRIPT

FROM FRANCE.

By an arrival at New York from Havre, Paris dates, of November 30, have been received. The American and the Journal of Commerce furnish a few extracts. The Gazette de France, a journal inclined to the interests of the young Duke of Bordeaux, confidently states the belief that, if France desires peace, no power in Europe is disposed to make war upon her. The same paper says:—"The sitting of the secret committee of the Belgian Congress has rectified all the exaggerations of the journals about war. It results from the details we have given, that the subject of discussion was not, as has been said, a notification from Prussia and Austria to Belgium, requiring, under the penalty of immediate war, a recognition of the House of Nassau; but that a friendly power, France, had thought proper to make well intentioned representations as to the consequences of the exclusion of the House of Nassau, which would leave Luxembourg as a source of discussion between Holland and Belgium; a contest that would be avoided by the choice of the Prince of Orange. The whole question then is as it was stated in our Chambers by M. Bignon; and if Belgium, which has rejected a Prince of the House of Nassau, would leave the Duchy of Luxembourg to the Confederation of the Rhine, as M. Bignon had advised them, the war of which so much is said, would be without pretext, and would certainly not take place."

M. Bignon, in the speech alluded to, had noticed the unfounded claim of the Belgians to the Duchy of Luxembourg as the only source from which war was likely to spring. He added:—"Notwithstanding that the Duchy of Luxembourg may, for a series of ages, have constituted a part of Belgium, the political existence of that country, of which the territories underwent modifications, was changed by the treaty of May. It was not given to the House of Nassau on the same ground as the Belgian provinces. It was a compensation for the principalities of Nassau, Dillembourg, Siegen and Dietz, ceded to Prussia. The Duchy of Luxembourg, raised to a Grand Duchy, is thus a separate domain, which forms one of the States of the Germanic Confederation. The city of Luxembourg is declared the fortress of the Confederation. This, then, is a question in which treaties may with propriety be appealed to. The Belgians are in the wrong. The friends of liberty should apprise them of it. If they persist, who knows but the Germanic Confederation may to-morrow interfere to protect its rights! Who knows but that Prussia, the nearest neighbor, may be called upon to enforce the decrees of the Diet; and if once Prussian troops set foot upon the soil of Luxembourg, who knows but this impolitic and unfortunate discussion may at once set the French and Prussians in presence of each other, perhaps in spite of themselves, and in the very provinces of Belgium."

PARIS, Nov. 29.—In a diplomatic circle, last evening, the conversation turned upon the near approach of war, and the little that the French Ministry appeared to be doing to prepare for it. An influential person observed, that they spoke too lightly of a government which sprung from a revolution; that, in existing circumstances, it was altogether the part of prudence not to alarm foreign powers by open preparations; but that nothing had been neglected to preserve inviolate the honor and dignity of France; that agents of the government had long since been sent to the countries where military movements were in progress; that in all the capitals of the great powers, where there were not Ambassadors, it had directed the French patriots to penetrate the labyrinth of the Holy Alliance; that, up to the present time, the Ministers were perfectly acquainted with all the manœuvres of the Cabinets of Russia, Prussia, and Austria; and, disposed as they all are to declare war, their courage has not yet came up to that point.—Important negotiations, he added, have suspended the action of the cabinets; and, notwithstanding the Belgian Congress has declared against the wishes of a great power, in declaring the exclusion of the house of Nassau, that manifestation of opinion from the Belgian nation has not been sufficient to cause the commencement of war. The same personage added, that the resignation of the Duke of Wellington had been followed by the signing of a Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and France; and that, when this act should be officially made known to the Powers who appear to desire war, their enthusiasm will be considerably cooled.

Finally, that same diplomatist said, that the news of a treaty concluded between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, needs confirmation, and that, until the present time, the persons most intimate with the members of the cabinets had found no evidence of it; that the most pressing questions had been put to the ministers of the foreign courts by the French cabinet, who would be ready to make important communications to the Chambers, relative to this subject, on Tuesday, December 7th.

From French papers to the 1st Dec.

M. Charles Rogier, member of the provisional government of Belgium, had arrived in Paris, charged, as was supposed, with the mission of offering the Crown of Belgium to the Duke of Nemours, second son of the King of the French.

The letter of the 24th Sept. last, of the Count Survilliers, is published in the Gazette de France of the 30th November, without comment.

The Journal of Commerce of the 29th, in publishing the same letter, adds these comments:—"This sort of protest will find few adherents in France. Count Survilliers deceives himself entirely as to the state of public opinion; he has preserved, in a foreign land, prejudices which with us are a century old.—His illusions render him unjust, and might render his patriotism questionable. Napoleon has left an immortal name.—France is indebted to him for a part of her military glory; she will pay her debt by celebrating his great name in her annals, in her national songs, in her museums.—and certainly thus far she is not obnoxious to the reproach of ingratitude,—but she owes nothing to the heirs of *the Emperor;* above all, she does not owe them the sacrifice of her repose and liberty. She acknowledges in no one the right to dispose of her as a property for the advantage of any family. The abdication of Napoleon in favor of his son is of no more worth in the eyes of France than that of Charles X. in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux. The name of Napoleon is a brilliant one, that of Bourbon is tarnished; but proper names have lost much of their effect in our days. There is not bad faith but profound ignorance of facts, in desiring to involve the Prince whom the nation has just raised the to throne, in the reprobation with which the elder branch of the Bourbons is stamped.

The Duke of Buccleugh has ordered from Garrard, the goldsmith, two splendid services of plate; one for his castle in Scotland, and the other for the mansion in Privy Gardens. Sixty thousand pounds is the amount of the contract.

Brussels papers announce the capture, at Maestricht, of 2000 Dutchmen and 38 pieces of cannon.

The only son of the celebrated Gœthe died lately at Rome.

We see nothing in the complexion of the news by the Hibernia, published in our paper yesterday, to alter the general opinion we had previously formed of the condition of Europe. That the large powers are collecting their military forces, in order to be in readiness in case of any emergency, is unquestionably true. But that offensive war is determined upon by Russia, we are not convinced. We see no good cause of war; and it ought not to be expected, that any European government would, in the present state of the world, venture upon a general war in the continent, upon the mere ground of abstract opinion, or upon that of fear. If Russia had in fact meditated hostilities with France, for with France we presume it must be, if with any nation, the late change of affairs in England may probably cool their courage, and check the progress of their contemplated measures. We are therefore persuaded that it is not at present a prudent speculation to act upon the ground that war is certain.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

CONGRESS.

Monday, December 27.—In the Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial from sundry clerks in the navy yards of the United States, praying an increase of compensation. Mr. Holmes presented a petition from sundry shipmasters, praying for the establishment of a light-house on Swan's Island, in Jericho. On motion of Mr. Foot, and unanimous consent of the Senate, the bills for the relief of Henry Becker and Samuel Nowell, were severally read a third time, and passed. The bill incorporating the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown, was received from the House, read twice, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.—In the Senate, acting as a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck, the cross-examination of Mr. Lake Edward Lawless, was concluded by the counsel for the respondent. It is presumed that Mr. L. will be examined to-day, by the managers.

As usual for the past week, proclamation was made by the Marshal at twelve o'clock, and the Senate sat as a Court of Impeachment. Lake Edward Lawless was forthwith called, and his cross-examination resumed by Mr. Wirt. One remark of the purport of that examination in the last day's proceedings is applicable to that of to-day. Mr. Wirt commenced with the fifth specification in Mr. Lawless' letter signed a "Citizen," and proceeded *seriatim* through all the specifications to the end, in order to draw from the witness his reasons for attributing the assumptions there laid down to Judge Peck. Mr. Wirt having got through with his examination on the items of that letter, and having asked a few additional questions, announced that he had no further questions to put to the witness. The cross-examination thereon closed, and the usual hour having arrived, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual presentation of petitions and resolutions, the resolution submitted on a former day, by Mr. Taylor, respecting the printing of the indices to the Journals of Congress, was, upon the motion of Mr. Peck, indefinitely postponed. The motion of Mr. Johns, to rescind the resolution that the House attend in the Senate chamber, during the trial of Judge Peck, was then taken up; and Mr. Irwin, of Ohio, moved that its consideration be deferred until Monday next.

On motion, however, of Mr. Sterigere, the resolution was laid upon the table, by a vote of ayes 76, noes 79. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cambreleng in the chair, and proceeded to the Senate chamber, to prosecute the impeachment. At half past 8 o'clock, they returned and reported; and the House adjourned.

December 28.—The Senate passed the greater part of the morning, after a few petitions had been presented, and some reports on bills had been received, in Executive business. The trial of Judge Peck then proceeded. The second witness, Mr. Henry S. Guyer, a lawyer of St. Louis, was produced and examined. He was followed by the Rev. Thomas Hurl, and Mr. Arthur L. Magennis, a lawyer, both of St. Louis. Their testimony consisted of a further detail of the occurrences that took place in Judge Peck's Court, touching his conduct towards Mr. Lawless.

The Court adjourned at 4 o'clock, till twelve the next day.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, several reports were made by the various committees, and a bill was reported to extend the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad within the District of Columbia. The resolutions offered were of a private character, except one submitted by Mr. Howard, relative to the printing, for the use of the members, of the reports of former committees on the subject of the Tariff. This resolution produced some sensation in the House, and a debate commenced, which was interrupted by the message from the Senate announcing that the Senate was then sitting as a Court of Impeachment. The House accordingly adopted the usual motion, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the Senate.

December 29.—In the Senate, a Report from the Secretary of the Navy was received, on the provision made to relieve the national ships at foreign ports prior to the expiration of the term for which the enlistment of the seamen had been made; and also the provision ordered to enable those whose term of enlistment has already expired to return to the United States. It was ordered to be printed. Mr. Dickerson submitted his resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, by limiting the periods to which a person would be eligible to be elected President of the United States to two terms. The trial of Judge Peck was continued. Three additional witnesses for the Impeachment were examined, on which the Managers announced that they there rested their case. On the Court's rising the further hearing of the trial was postponed till Monday next, in consequence of the unexpected absence of Mr. Wirt, leading counsel for Judge Peck, owing to the severe indisposition of a member of his family.

The House of Representatives were engaged in the presentation of petitions and reports, and in the further consideration of the resolution of Mr. Howard, relative to the printing of the old Reports of the Committees on Commerce and Manufactures. Some discussion again took place on the subject of this resolution, which was again interrupted by the message from the Senate, announcing that the Senate were sitting as a Court of Impeachment. The House accordingly proceeded to the Senate.

December 30.—In the Senate, numerous petitions were presented, and sundry bills already introduced were forwarded through their several stages. On the motion of Mr. Tazewell, the Senate went into Executive business, and remained in session till a late hour.

The House went through considerable business of a legislative character. The bills for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia, and making appropriations for the completion and support of the Penitentiary within the District of Columbia, were read a third time and passed.—The bill to provide for the payment of annuities to the Seneca Indians, and the bill to establish a Land Office in Michigan, were ordered to a third reading. Mr. Chilton offered a resolution, relative to the equalization of the pay of the mileage of members, which was modified and adopted.

December 31.—In the Senate, the Joint Resolution introduced by Mr. Dickerson, contemplating an amendment to the Constitution by limiting the number of terms of eligibility to the Presidency, was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Dickerson, White, Knight, Forsyth, and Burnet. Mr. Sanford presented a memorial from New York, numerously signed, in behalf of the claims of Ex-President Monroe. The Senate then passed the greater part of the day in Executive business, and on rising, adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the General Appropriation Bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

After the morning business, consisting of the customary amount of petitions and resolutions, and the passage of the bills ordered for engrossment, the House, on motion of Mr. Mercer, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill for the relief of James Monroe; but the Committee came to no decision thereon, and the House adjourned till Monday.—*National Journal.*

By reference to our report of proceedings, it will be seen that a resolution offered by Mr. Chilton in relation to the equalization of the mileage paid to members, was adopted. A motion by Mr. Jennings to lay the resolution on the table, was negatived by a vote of 160 to 17. Mr. Chilton avowed that he had been chiefly induced to make this proposition, in consequence of the singular difference made in the charges of the two Senators from Missouri in 1825, when one of them (Mr. Benton) charged about 3300 dollars, while the other (Mr. Barton) had made a charge amounting to not more than 1700 dollars. It was the powerful impression made by this statement, which induced the House by such a tremendous majority to refuse to lay the resolution on the table.—*Nat. Journal.*

Extract of a letter from Washington City, to the Editor of the U. S. Gazette.

You and your readers have heard a great deal concerning the approach of a rupture between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, or between the friends of those individuals. But you may not yet have been enlightened as to the ground on which these statements have been made. Very recently, the facts have leaked out from so many quarters, that it can be no longer considered as any breach of gentlemanly confidence or courtesy to put them more prominently before the world. During the last winter, there was a coldness on the part of General Jackson towards Mr. Calhoun, which was traced to an impression on the mind of the former, that the latter, while a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, had actively and energetically labored to induce the rest of the cabinet to acquiesce in a proposition to bring General Jackson to answer before a Court Martial for his conduct in the Seminole War. As soon as it was discovered that this circumstance had reached General Jackson, the friends of Mr. Calhoun busied themselves in removing it to the best of their ability. It is said that a correspondence was opened, perhaps by Mr. Calhoun himself, with Mr. Monroe, with a view to explain away the impression, either by directly contradicting the statement, or putting it in some form which would exonerate Mr. Calhoun, who is understood to have *denied the fact*. Something was thus drawn from Mr. Monroe, which, for the time satisfied General Jackson. But after the close of the session, something occurred to revive the suspicions of the General, and a correspondence with Mr. Crawford took place, and also, as far as I am informed, with Mr. Calhoun. The result of this correspondence has been the establishment to Gen. Jackson's entire conviction, of the fact that Mr. Calhoun did urge in the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe the course with which he had been charged. If the fact had not been denied by Mr. Calhoun, I do not know that any censure would have been properly cast upon him; because the reasonable inference must be that he acted under a solemn sense of duty, and with a view to the public interest.—But it is the denial of the fact, which must, if proved before the world, place Mr. Calhoun in an unenviable attitude; because it must present him as willing, for the sake of retaining the influence of one who might aid his political views, to surrender his character for honor, firmness, and veracity.—Mr. Calhoun has always enjoyed the reputation of a high minded man, who would not stoop to a meanness; but let this statement, which is now undermining his fame, and working his destruction, be borne out, and I do not think that he could ever rise again in the public estimation.—It is probable that the facts will soon escape in a more formal and authentic shape.

If Mr. Calhoun be wronged, it is due to his character and standing, that he set himself right before the people. On the other hand, if Gen. Jackson feels that he has cherished an enemy, he will probably bring forth the facts; unless he may be restrained by a fear of the consequences of a separation to his own views. To secure his own re-election, he may consent to smother the lurking fire in his bosom: but that will only be for a time; it must, sooner or later, break forth. At present, the impression of the best informed men is, that a separation is inevitable.

Mr. Varnum presented to the House on Wednesday a memorial from Mr. Bigelow, stating that he had discovered a mode of preventing the fatal accidents which so frequently occur from the bursting of steam boilers, and that he was willing, for compensation, to communicate his plan to the House. We understand that the remedy proposed is one of exceeding simplicity, and that the inventor is ready to demonstrate its efficacy by experiments on several boilers in Georgetown. The memorial was referred, on motion of Mr. Varnum, to a Select Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Varnum, Bartley, Hines, Finch, and Test. —*National Journal.*

Mr. Livingston, from the select committee on the subject of the claims of the American citizens for spoliations on their commerce previous to the year 1800, has reported a bill appropriating five millions of dollars for their relief.

Trial of Judge Peck.—We understand that Arthur J. Stansbury, Esq. has been engaged to make a full and accurate report of the trial of Judge Peck, to comprise all the documents, testimony, and all other matters and things thereunto appertaining.

Illinois.—The population of Illinois is ascertained to be 161,055. In 1820, 55,211. The highest proposed ratio of representation, under the new census, will give this state three representatives in the next congress.

Mr. Herries, in his remarks in the British Parliament on the recommencement of the direct trade between the United States and the British Colonies, says expressly—"*America has entirely and unconditionally withdrawn all her pretensions.*"—This is a ready mode of bringing a negotiation to a prompt and successful issue, but we cannot see how it can establish the talents and skill of the conceding diplomatist. Will some one of the Don Quixotes of the administration lay by his spear and shield, and condescend to illuminate us on this point? What glory belongs to an administration which terminates a lingering negotiation by surrendering every thing which formed an impediment? Answer me that, Master Brooke.—*National Journal.*

By the Havre packet, from Havre, we have received files of Paris Journals to the 30th November. The details which they embrace are substantially the same as those which we have already extracted from the London papers. The *Journal des Debats* notices the warlike preparations of the great continental powers, and endeavors to dissuade them, in an elaborate article, from risking a contest with France. It is remarked in the number of Nov. 28, that the French government, after having tried all honorable means of preventing hostilities, will know, if it should be compelled to enter into them, how to accept and perform a part which it will not have chosen.—*National Gazette.*

Married,

On Sunday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. WILLIAM FOLIART, to Miss HARRIET PIERSON, all of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Herron, Mr. DANIEL BUSHNELL, to Miss ELEANOR GRAY, all of this city.

TO BE LET, A two story brick Dwelling House, on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry. ALSO, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of

W. W. IRWIN,
Corner of Fourth and Market streets.

January 7, 1831—tf.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.—Just published and for sale by HOGAN & CO. corner of Front and Market streets, A System of School Geography, chiefly derived from Malte Brun, and arranged according to the inductive plan of instruction. By S. Griswold Goudrich. Jan 7—3t

S. BROADMEADOW & CO.—The Partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

S. BROADMEADOW,
Jan 7, 1831. GEO. SELDEN.

THE ANNUAL SERMON of the Pittsburgh Bible Society will be preached in the First Presbyterian Church, next Sabbath evening, at early candle-light, by the Rev. Joseph Kerr, after which a collection will be taken in aid of the Society.

☞The annual meeting will be held in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. to commence at half past 6 o'clock. The members are requested to attend. Jan 7.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

LAW NOTICE.—The undersigned has formed a connexion, in the Practice of the Law, with ORLANDO METCALF, Esqr., late of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and ANDREW W. LOOMIS, Esq., of New Lisbon, Columbiana co. Ohio. Through Mr. Metcalf, (who has removed to this city,) and myself, business can be forwarded to Mr. Loomis in Ohio, who attends the courts of the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Portage, Trumbull, and Jefferson.

☞Office of Burke & Metcalf, in the Diamond, back of the Court-House.

ROB'T BURKE.

January 7.—6t.&w6t

Wilson's Conversation.

HOGAN & CO., Corner of Front and Market streets, have just published, "*A Free Conversation on the Unpardonable Sin;*" wherein the Blasphemy against the Holy Spirit, the Final Apostacy, and the Sin unto Death, are shown to have been originally distinct. By James P. Wilson. Jan 7—3t

PORCELAIN TEETH,

Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT, determined to devote himself to his profession, has furnished his room in such a manner as to enable him to discharge his duties faithfully, and to contribute as much as possible to the comfort of his patients.—Persons requiring his professional services, will please call at his room. Having acquired the art of manufacturing Porcelain Teeth in the best manner, he is ready to supply such as prefer them.—On his late visit to the eastern cities, he procured a superior assortment of Natural Teeth, as well as materials for making Artificial ones. Jan 7.

Dwelling House to Rent.

TO RENT, the dwelling part of No. 19 Market street, between Front and Second, over Mr. Mulvany's furniture store. The house is a spacious and convenient one, and well calculated for a boarding house. For further particulars, inquire as above. Jan 7

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between MORGAN & COTTON was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first instant. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment.

J. T. MORGAN.
C. R. COTTON.

☞*John T. Morgan* will carry on the Looking Glass business at 104 Wood street, as heretofore. Jan. 7—3t*.

AN ORDINANCE,

Supplementary to the Ordinance organizing the borough of Allegheny.

WHEREAS the Legislature, by an act passed at their present session have altered the time of holding elections for the Burgess and Council of Allegheny, so as to make the time of holding said elections annually on the 3d Tuesday of January; Therefore,

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny, That the meeting of the Council shall be annually on the Friday next after the election for Burgess and Council, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and the time for electing Borough Officers shall be on the Monday following at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and so much of any ordinances as are hereby altered is repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 3d day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

ISAAC LIGHTNER,
President of the Council.

Attest—JNO. MORRISON, Cl'k.

Approved.—In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Corporation to be affixed, the 3d day of January A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

HUGH DAVIS, Burgess.

January 7.—3t.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Absconded on the morning of the 14th inst. for the third time since he first came to us, ISAAC BENNET, an indented apprentice to the tin-plate business. As lenity in the previous cases of his desertion from duty appears not to have had any influence in bettering his conduct, we would hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing said apprentice, as we are determined in this case it shall no longer interfere with justice.—As he has connexions in the neighborhood of Murraysville, it is presumed he is now lurking about there. No charges in addition to the above reward will be given for his delivery to his masters in Pittsburgh. HOWARD & RODGERS.

January 7.—3t.

ADELPHIÆ SEMINARY.

THIS institution, under the sole direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, commenced its scholastic year the first of September, with such new arrangements as it is hoped will insure general approbation.

The system of instruction adopted, is calculated to prepare the pupils for the *real* business of life, and every study has the tendency of exercising their powers of judgment and reason, while, at the same time, what are usually considered accomplishments, the languages, music, drawing, and polished habits, are not overlooked. The circumstance of Mrs. Quinan's having received her education in Paris, peculiarly fits her for such a task.

It is the great object of the Principals, to instruct their pupils so that they may become useful and virtuous members of society; and in the use of the means of enforcing their precepts, although they remember that "the heart of man is utterly depraved and wicked," yet no coercive measures are adopted, until all others fail. The system is a *parental* one: this carries with it its own explanation, and admits of no change.

The studies of the Seminary are such as are pursued at the best institutions, and are imparted both by lecture and recitations.

There are two vacations in the year—one of two weeks, commencing the Saturday preceding Christmas; the other, the month of August. Those who choose are, however, privileged to remain at the institution—at no other time will a pupil be permitted to sleep from under its roof. To afford a facility to the friends of the pupils witnessing their progress, &c. Monday in every two weeks will be set apart as days of visitation. It is presumed that this will obviate the necessity of calling upon the pupils at such other times as would break in upon the order of their studies, &c.

Terms, yearly—to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$130
French Language or Drawing,	12
Music,	25

Physicians and Dentists bills, use of musical instruments, washing and outfit, &c. at the charge of the pupils. All engagements considered as yearly.

The following references are respectfully given: The Hon. Charles Shaler, James Ross, Esq. Christopher Cowan, Benjamin Page, James Brown, Robert Galway, Isaac Lightner, and John Towne, Esquires, and Doctors Simpson and John H. Irwin, Pittsburgh; A. Horbach, Esq., Greensburgh; Major John Green, Newport, Ky. and Isaac Menson, Esq., Fayette. Oct. 1, 1830.—wtf.

COOPER'S NEW NOVEL.—*The Water Witch, or Skimmer of the Seas.* By the author of the Pilot, Red Rover, &c. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO. Booksellers, 95 Market street. Jan 4—2t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 1, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of JANUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-six No. Lottery: Ten drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,000		2,000
8	1,000		8,000
6	500		3,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
60	100		6,000
168	50		8,400
112	20		2,240
2240	10		22,400
15400	5		77,000
18040 prizes			$183,040
27720 blanks——45760 Tickets.			

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

January 7, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 1, for 1831, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 15th of JANUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,000		2,000
8	1,000		8,000
6	500		3,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
60	100		6,000
168	50		8,400
112	20		2,240
2240	10		22,400
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A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

January 7, 1831.

NEW BOOKS.

THE FIRST COMPLETE EDITION of the Works of the *Rev. Robert Hall, A. M.* Minister of Broadmead Chapel, England, with a brief Memoir of the Author: 2 volumes, octavo.

The Christian Student, designed to assist Christians in general in acquiring Religious Knowledge, by the Rev. E. Bickersteth; from the new London edition.

The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion, by James Douglas, Esq. first American, from the second Edinburgh edition.

New Model of Christian Missions to Popish, Mahometan, and Pagan Nations, explained in four Letters to a Friend, by the Author of "Natural History of Enthusiasm."

Lectures on Infant Baptism, by Leonard Woods, D. D. second edition.

Exegetical Essays on several words relating to *Future Punishment*, by Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature, Andover.

The Christian Lyre, published in numbers, semi-monthly, at 12½ cents. Just received and for sale by LUKE LOOMIS & Co.

No. 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

January 4, 1831.—3t

NEW EDITION

OF

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

KAY'S REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION.—Lately published, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, 95 Market street, an enlarged and much improved edition of Buck's Theological Dictionary, in one large volume 8vo., new type and fine paper.

☞The above edition of Buck's Theological Dictionary issued from the press about 4 months since, and was printed from the last London edition, expressly imported for the purpose. In order to adapt it to the use of the American public, the services of a learned Minister of the Presbyterian Church were engaged, whose duty it was to insert accounts of all sects that might have sprung up in this country, as also to give any other religious information that might be required. We subjoin the following notice of the work, from the Biblical Repository, a highly respectable periodical of the Presbyterian Church, printed at Princeton.

"We name this edition a second time, that we may find an opportunity to recommend it as a great improvement upon all preceding editions of the work. The numerous editions and extensive sale of Buck's Dictionary sufficiently prove how well it is adapted to supply the want of the Christian public. Whatever the defects of the original may have been, it was the only compilation of the kind, and could be replaced by no similar book in the English language. The additions made by the American Editor are numerous and satisfactory, and the neatness and cheapness of the work place it within the reach of every family."

Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition*, as no other edition of this work has been published for some years:—all other editions being UNGENUINE. December 31,—w4t

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber is constantly supplied with a large and general assortment of Philadelphia and city made BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, at his Store, south west corner of the Diamond and Market street.

ROBERT DONNELL.

January 4, 1831.—w3mo.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Court have appointed the third Monday of January next, A. D. 1831, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors; at which time they may attend and show cause if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

JOHN JACKSON, Stone Mason.

December 31.—w3t

AN ORDINANCE,

Providing for the opening of Cherry alley.

WHEREAS it appears to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, that Cherry alley, in said city, was originally intended for and laid out as an alley of twenty feet in width, extending from Water street to Liberty street; and whereas certain individuals owning property on Cherry alley, and in streets intersected thereby, have extended their buildings, fences, and other erections, so as to encroach upon, and appropriate to their own use, several portions of said alley; Therefore,

SECT. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the Solicitor of the city be and he is hereby authorised and required to take such legal measures as he may deem most proper, to open and widen Cherry alley, according to the original regulation thereof, so as to give to said alley its full width, as contemplated and fixed by Col. Woods' plan of Pittsburgh.

SECT. 2. That the Solicitor be and he is hereby authorised to engage additional counsel, should he deem it necessary to assist in the prosecution of such means as he may adopt, in pursuance of the first section of this ordinance.

SECT. 3. That the sum of two hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to meet the expenses that may be incurred in pursuance o the provisions of this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1830.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, JR.
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS.
Pres't Select Council.

SAM'L H. SCOTT, Cl'k Select Council.

December 31—3t

Second Course of French Language,

ENTIRELY DEVOTED TO THE PRACTICE,

At the Exchange, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

SOME of the best scenes of the French theatre will be repeated, by way of dialogues, between pupils---a truly efficacious, literary, and agreeable entertainment. Mr. Mouls, moreover, will display all his zeal and experience to promote improvements, and to facilitate the pronunciation of the French in these familiar conversations, which will commence on the 10th January, and will be continued three times a week in the evening. Private lessons and attendance, independently, are given. He refers, for the efficacy of his method, to the pupils who have attended his first course with assiduity.

Dec. 31.---3t.

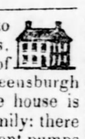
BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830---tf.



TO LET,—The subscriber wishes to let his house where he now lives, for one or more years, from the first of April next. It is situated on the Greensburgh Turnpike road, near the Arsenal. The house is suited for public business or a private family: there is a good garden and stable, and excellent pumps on the ground.

GEORGE SCOTT.

December 31.—tf.

FOR SALE, a convenient Two Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on First or Front street, between Grant and Ross streets, at present occupied by Mr. Adams.

ALSO, Two convenient Two Story DWELLING HOUSES, in the town of Allegheny, situate between the Bridge and the Aqueduct.

ALSO, FOR LEASE, for a term of years Six small LOTS, pleasantly situated in a central part of the borough of Allegheny, within one square of Federal street and the Centre Square, on the East side. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN PATTERSON, Carpenter,
October 15---tf *Allegheny-Town.*

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson. Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

TO BE LET, the large and convenient Dwelling House, situated on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

ALSO, A two story brick Dwelling House on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry. For terms, inquire of W. W. IRWIN,

Corner of Fourth and Market streets.

December 21.—tf.

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

H. HIGBY & Co. are now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B. Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size. Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.

August 20.—tJ1

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER-MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.

November 23---wtf

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of Second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by A. D. LEWIS, Wood, between Second and Third Streets, and also under Robert Patterson's Bookstore, on the south side of the Diamond. June 5—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830---1y.

OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 11, 1830.

THE Discount Days at this Office, from the 6th of December next, will be Tuesday and Friday. Notes must be offered on Monday and Thursday. Nov. 16---tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829---tf *Executors.*

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtands rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock —Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S

PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial.	per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31½ a 75
BORDERS,		do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market

May 4, 1830.—tf

T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET.—

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19---3mo.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.---tf.

EXCHANGE!

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER, received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

November 19, 1830.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829---tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES: *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery: Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2---tf.

JOHN JULIUS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having formed a Company of Violin Players, and having received a sett of New Cotillions, from France, with new figures, for the express purpose of accommodating the lovers of dancing, he will be ready at any time, with his company, to wait upon those gentlemen who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage.

Persons wishing to try the new company will find John Julius at his establishment, No. 23 Market street. Pittsburgh Oct. 8.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists.

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.---tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830---1y

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY,

At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

December 17, 1830---3mo.

WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.---Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.---tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.---tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square,)

HAS just received an additional supply of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE, to which he would call the attention of country merchants, mechanics, and others.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1830---2mo.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.---tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association,

NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830---tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19---tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828 —tf.

TO LET. The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store.

Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*.—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.---tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 25 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830---tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor.
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.

October 8.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

F. V. KRUG,

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT

No. 177½ Market street, Philadelphia,

Agent for the sale of American Manufactured Hardware, &c. &c.

REFER to Dr. P. Shoenberger, Pittsburgh; or to Messrs. Handy, Symington & Bird, S. Konigmacher & Co., Reeves, Buck & Co., or Mr. Richard Faxon, Philadelphia. Nov. 30—6w.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON.

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month. (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms.

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16---tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.---tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $19 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SON.

September 18 1829.—tf.